

WEDNESDAY, November 19, 11 1884.

JOS. S. REYNOLDS, Editor.  
CHAS. A. DOUGLASS, Proprietor.

The Republicans are now turning their wistful eyes to Virginia and West Virginia and claim now that these States really belong to Blaine. The G. O. P. is dying hard, but dying surely!

There is some talk of a combination in the New York Legislature between some of the Republicans and Democrats to elect Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate. It is certain that there is a much better feeling at present toward the Sage of Onondaga on the part of the Democrats.

German newspapers congratulate America on the Democratic victory and recognize Governor Cleveland as a notable man, of clear and steady judgment and honorable intentions and energy, and eminently fitted for his task. The Cologne Gazette claims that the German vote had a large influence in his election.

The New York Herald says: There is no lawyer more thoroughly versed than Mr. Conkling in the electoral jurisprudence of this State and the United States; nor is there any citizen in whose determination and ability to guard the vote of New York against the revolutionary plot to which Messrs. Bliss and Evans have hired themselves the people can feel greater confidence.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says of Cleveland's probable policy: There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will encounter a tremendous demand for a clean sweep, but I think that while charges will be and ought to be made for perfectly legitimate reasons, he will respect both the letter and spirit of the reform law and that non-political officers who have been honest and effective in the discharge of their duties and who have not misused their position for party or political ends will not be arbitrarily dismissed for political reasons. Of course, I have no authority to speak for Mr. Cleveland, my faith is founded upon some knowledge of his character and convictions.

The New York Herald says of Blaine and his conduct in connection with the contemplated steal of New York electoral vote for that gentleman: Blaine is tempting his followers to revolution. He has given notice that he is ready to Mexicanize this country if he can get anybody to stand by him. He helped to steal the Presidency in 1876; he was part of the Dorsey "soap and new two dollar bill" campaign in 1880, and took the State Department as his reward. And he now appeals to his followers to help him in a still more desperate step.

We believe that this bold bad man, convicted lobbyist, convicted corruptionist, convicted ally of star-route and navy thieves, convicted falsifier, convicted ignoramus in all true statesman's garb, convicted trickster and political gambler, will fail in this last attempt at fraud and revolution. He cannot grab the Presidency, because the people are looking at him.

The New York correspondent of the News and Courier under date of 16th inst., as follows:

The Blaine managers now unreservedly confess that the fig is up, and they have humbly laid aside their windmills. To-morrow they say they will vacate their headquarters and thus end the campaign. The vote of this State is now officially counted, although the returns in three counties are not yet certified. This is owing to the vote on local candidates not having yet been canvassed. When this is finished, which will be either Wednesday or Thursday at the latest, then the signatures will be officially affixed. There is, however, no possibility that the vote as now reported can be changed a single vote. The Republicans know this, and therefore unanimously concede that Cleveland has carried the State. There is yet a small difference concerning Cleveland's plurality. The Democratic State Committee figure it at 1,085, the Times figures on 1,105, the World at 1,107, while the Sun puts it at 1,083. This plurality is based on the vote cast for Osmund Ottendorfer, the head of the electoral ticket, who was scratched in some localities and who is therefore one or two hundred votes behind the other thirty-five electors. Cleveland's actual plurality, therefore, is about 1,250. The Democratic State Committee to-day closed up their headquarters, having finished the fight. The National Committee's headquarters will be kept open for a week longer, in order to settle up the odds and ends of the canvass. To-night the professional betting men began to pay off, and by midnight had settled a majority of their bets.

Mr. Blaine now acknowledges himself that he is beaten and Cleveland elected. A newspaper correspondent writing from Augusta, Maine, says: That Blaine accepts the result cheerfully and gracefully. Mr. Blaine believes that the Republican party will be true to its grand past, and will increase its strength in the coming year.

He expects the G. O. P. to come back into power in 1888. The defeated candidate will reside in Washington, and expects to devote the winter to the completion of the second volume of "Twenty years in Congress." Blaine has the very excellent consolation of knowing that he carried every county in the State of Maine.

#### The President and his Cabinet.

Politicians, editors and newspaper correspondents are all busily engaged making a Cabinet for President Cleveland, this may seem officious but it is not. The newly elected Chief Magistrate will on the fourth of March next become the entrusted servant of the people, and in the selection of his constitutional advisors it is his imperative duty to consult the popular wish and look to the public weal. Then it is not amiss for the humblest of citizens to talk of the Cabinet to be formed, and to give expression to his view as to who should form that advisory body. Governor Cleveland is pre-eminently a man of the people, and we have no doubt

but that in this matter as in all others, he will do his duty well and faithfully. The New York Herald commenting on this very important subject, says:

Mr. Cleveland takes the Executive chair with his hands free. Beyond any President of recent times, he has been elected not by a party, but by the people. He is the chosen of all those who desire a thorough reform of the evils and abuses which come into being under the prolonged rule of the party which now is commanded to give up power. The circumstances of his election give him an opportunity of making a name in American history equal to that of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and almost equal to that of Lincoln. They give him an opportunity to serve his countrymen which few Presidents have had. He has no more party obligations to meet; and as the outcome of his administration he will have no reason to regret this in framing his Cabinet and making those other great appointments on the character and merit of which his own fair start will depend.

It is unquestionably the general wish that the great Delaware Senator, the noble Bayard should be tendered the post of Secretary of State to the new administration, or at least, that an important place in the Cabinet should be given him. It is as yet a matter of grave doubt whether he would accept a position of this kind, were it tendered him. He has, it seems, a life tenure to one of the Delaware Senatorships, and it would be best if he hesitate to surrender for four years under the administration.

But despite the sacrifices and acceptance of such a position would involve, we believe that he would do it for the sake of his party and the country. The nation needs, and surely, the services of this pure, able and incorruptible Statesman in the Executive Department of the Government. Always kind, ever friendly and faithful to the South—in sunshine and in storm—he would hail his elevation to the premier-ship of the nation as a recognition of his eminent public service, an omen of good to a united North and South. The claims of the South should be recognized in the persons of such Statesmen as Lamar, Morgan, Coke, Reagan and Jones. The great West presents the names of Thurman, Hoodley, McDonald, Hurd and Morrison, and from the wealthy centres of the East come a troupe of names, headed by Randall, Cox, Eaton and others.

But no State would be complete without the name of a distinguished representative of the independents who rendered such signal service to the victorious party in the campaign just ended.

The New York Herald in the same admirable editorial from which we quoted, says on this subject:

He cannot therefore, even if he would, refuse a just influence in his councils to the independents who took so large a share in his election. In his Cabinet and in other parts of the new administration they are entitled to a large and generous recognition, not only because he had their votes, but because he and that part of the democratic party who supported him are at one with them as to the proper policy of his administration. They stand as strongly and conspicuously as he for honest and economical administration, for a reformed civil service, for a conservative and truly American foreign policy, for tax reform and against all needless taxation and surplus revenue. To ignore them in his councils would be to ignore himself of a support which will very greatly be needed.

The independents have not asked and probably will not ask Mr. Cleveland for office. But in our judgment the President elect will make a very serious mistake if he does not urge, and so far as he can, compel them to take a share, and an important share, in his councils. It was not the democratic party which elected; it was by the united effort of honest democrats and honest republicans and again a very great democratic defection that he was chosen, and he cannot hope to carry out the important reforms to which he stands pledged without the continued confidence and zealous assistance of the men of both the old parties who chose him.

We have no fear but that the President-elect will be wise, prudent and just in the selection of his constitutional advisers.

#### Garfield vs. Blaine.

The New York Herald gives the following list of States, with the pluralities cast for Garfield and for Blaine:

States.	Garfield.	Blaine.
Colorado.....	2,808	4,000
Connecticut.....	2,656	—
Illinois.....	40,716	15,829
Indiana.....	9,236	—
Iowa.....	77,059	7,000
Kansas.....	61,731	47,000
Maine.....	8,868	20,000
Massachusetts.....	53,545	10,000
Michigan.....	53,890	2,800
Minnesota.....	40,588	35,000
Nebraska.....	29,457	26,000
New Hampshire.....	4,058	4,000
New York.....	21,033	—
Ohio.....	34,227	11,000
Oregon.....	627	—
Pennsylvania.....	38,276	28,000
Rhode Island.....	7,416	7,000
Vermont.....	29,000	25,000
Wisconsin.....	28,762	9,000

Mr. Blaine's enormous popularity thus appears to have been cut down by the party vote in Illinois by 25,000 in Iowa by 70,000, in Kansas by 14,000, in Massachusetts by 43,000, in Michigan by 51,000, in Minnesota by 5,000, in Nebraska by 5,000, in Ohio by 23,000, in Pennsylvania by 9,000, and in Wisconsin by 20,000, leaving out the decrease in some smaller States as Vermont; and whereas Garfield carried Idaho by 6,386, Blaine loses it by over 5,000 for Cleveland; Connecticut, which gave Garfield 2,656, gives Cleveland over 30,000; New Jersey gives an increased majority to the Democratic ticket, and New York, which gave Garfield 21,033, gives Cleveland over 1,000.

#### The Verge of Revolution.

And have we come to this? It seems so and nothing short of vigilance and determination on the part of the Democrats will remove the threatened danger, and carry the country and her institutions safely through the present crisis. But why this danger and this talk of revolution and bloodshed, and upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for such a state of things? In

the light of the developments of the past ten days,—the question answers itself. The Grand Old Party has been beaten and routed, and the infamous leaders of that infamous party are now engaged in a conspiracy to thwart the will of the people, and to inaugurate as President, Jas. G. Blaine. By the official count, Cleveland has carried the State of New York by a safe majority, and that insures his election by a majority of twenty in the Electoral College. Despite the official figures now in Albany, from every election district in the State of New York, the Blaine men are still pretending to believe that he has carried that State by a handsome majority. With the vile use of money, they hope to buy some of the county canvassers and have the returns so altered, for these money considerations, as to give a majority for the man of Maine. Upon the contingency of this nefarious scheme failing of its purpose, they expect to bulldoze the canvassing boards in some of the districts, and to have judges truckle to party feelings and party prejudices; hoping for the accomplishment of both or either of these ends, they look, to secure, for the Plumed Knave, the prize he so crazily covets and so wildly prays for.

In order that the latter scheme may not miscarry, the Republican National Committee has employed eminent lawyers to represent the forlorn hope, and these gentlemen of the legal fraternity are headed by William M. Everts and George Bliss—the former distinguished in history as the long-winded secretary of the President de facto, the fraudulent Hayes; the latter as the government leading attorney in the star-route trials, in which he secured the acquittal of Dorsey & Co. Blaine's expectation, with Everts and Bliss for his chief engineers, is to deal with boards of supervisors in a sufficient number of the counties of New York just as the returning boards of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina were dealt with in 1876. With the assurance of flouting unscrupulous Republican politicians in command of some of them, and with the hope of finding facile Republican judges in some of the rural courts. Messrs. Everts and Bliss, with a gang of subordinate lawyers from New York city and its neighborhood, propose to invade selected counties and bulldoze or juggle the canvassing of their returns so as to cheat Governor Cleveland out of his majority of the people's ballots.

The New York Herald of the tenth inst., says:

We have plain and very serious words to say to Messrs. Everts and Bliss about this plot:—

"Gentlemen, you will push this country perilously near to the verge of a revolution if you persist in your chicanery and find unscrupulous supporters and judges to do your bidding. Your party was fairly beaten in the election. The majority did not submit to be howled out of its victory last week and will not submit to be juggled out of it this week. It has no more respect for your lawyers' tricks than it has for a mob's bludgeons. The Presidential cheat of 1876 shall not be repeated with success, nor attempted with impunity. You may flatter yourselves that your lawyers' goivis are strong enough armor to protect you. But beware, for your own sake, lest you be mistaken. If you are as wise as your recent associate, Jay Gould, you will follow his example of surrender."

Eminent counsel have been engaged on the Democratic side, and Ex-Senator Conkling will lead the forces. Lawyers in this matter, of such grave movement to the people, should be allowed full scope to exercise and use their abilities, legitimately, to detect errors and mistakes in the count, and argue as earnestly as they can, all questions of fraud, before the proper canvassing Board. But they should be allowed to go this far and no farther. This is no time for trifling, and the people will not permit any set of men, of whatever trade or profession, to defeat their honestly expressed will, through the medium of the ballot. Cleveland has been honestly and fairly elected, and the manhood of the nation will see to it, that he is properly inaugurated on the 4th day of next March. In the language of the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Pennsylvania,

"Grover Cleveland has been elected and by the living God all the powers on earth and in hell shall never tear the purple from his shoulders."

Conkling and Blaine.

Just when the war clouds were scattering and the echoes of battle dying out, two intellectual gladiators were just beginning their careers in the political arena at the National Capital. They came to the front and first achieved prominence and distinction before the eyes of the nation as rivals and as enemies. Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine presented themselves on the bar of the National House of Representatives, about the same time, and it was in this body, the fires of hate between them were kindled. In the winter of 1866, the rivalry between these talented young leaders grew more intensely interesting. The Lordly Conkling called the Dashing Blaine to account for his conduct in that body, and the latter delivered himself upon his enemy: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so willing; his dagbly disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supercilious, overpowering, turkey-gobbler strut, has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him. But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last few weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters, published in that paper, embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late William Davis had fallen upon

the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given him a strut an additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to satyr; Thersites to Hercules, and to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis! forgive the almost profanation of this jocose satire."

From the day of the delivery of this remarkable speech, Blaine and Conkling have not spoken, but they contended all the same for the leadership of the House. Blaine triumphed, and was twice elevated to the Speakership of that body.

Time wore on, and event after event followed in swift succession. The Empire State sent Conkling to the United States Senate, and later on Morrill resigned and Maine placed her Blaine in a seat in that body. Another short, sharp contention for the leadership ensued, and this time Conkling triumphed, and during the entire time he was in that august body he was the acknowledged leader on the Republican side, and conceded by the Opposition, to be a brainy and powerful man. Failing of his purposes and aspirations in the Senate, Blaine began to turn his eye to the Presidency. He was a prominent candidate for his party nomination before the National Republican convention which met at Cincinnati in the spring of 1876. Conkling met him there as the leader of the opposition forces. Blaine was defeated, Hayes was nominated and Conkling triumphed again.

In 1880 Blaine again sought the nomination at the hands of his party convention which assembled at Chicago. Conkling ready, equipped and armed to the teeth, met the ambitious man of Maine upon the floor of the convention. This time he was the leader of the Grant forces. The contest was a memorable one indeed. The harmony and unity of the Grand Old Party were maintained mutual concessions and a compromise ticket was placed in the field—Garfield, the friend of Blaine, Arthur, the chum of Conkling. Neither Blaine nor Grant received the nomination, but Blaine got the better of it, and as Secretary of State to the new administration, he was in truth the power behind the throne.

Conkling in the Senate—Blaine in the Cabinet—the former was weaker, the latter apparently stronger than before. Naturally enough, a war ensued between the administration and Mr. Conkling, and the former influenced and controlled by Blaine, refuse to give the New York Senators the customary honor of naming the Federal appointees in the Empire State. Conkling and Platt resigned in consequence, and their seats were filled by weaker and less prominent men. The Premier had smooth sailing then, and the tide and the winds were drifting him nearer and nearer the shore of his ambition. Conkling was apparently powerless and for the time being he really was. But suddenly, and without warning, the leaden bolt of the crazy Guiteau brought down Executive head of the nation, and Arthur, the friend of Conkling, assumed the reins of Government. With Arthur's advent into power, Blaine was retired, and the fallen leaders were even again.

The National Republican convention met in Chicago in the spring of 1884, and Conkling out of politics, Blaine again sought the coveted nomination. The better element of the party was beaten the worst element triumphed, and this time Blaine received the nomination. Conkling was resting on his arms meanwhile. The campaign rocked on, Republicans by the score bolted the nomination, and New York became the Pivotal State. Without it Blaine could not be elected. The sleeping lion was still a power in his native State, and not a muscle would he raise; to elect his enemy—the party nominee though he was. Blaine had incurred the ill-will of the Stalwarts in New York, and Conkling quietly wielded his influence to defeat the knave.

Election day came, to Blaine the most memorable of all days. He carried all of the necessary States, except New York, the Home State of his watchful enemy. Desperate, determined and insanely ambitious, Blaine organizes a conspiracy to steal the office awarded by the people to Grover Cleveland. To accomplish this infamous scheme, he calls on the legal fraternity and Everts, Bliss & Co. come to the rescue. To beat his old enemy and for the cause of the right, Conkling steps to the front and assumes the leadership of the Democratic side. He assures the country that

"Cleveland is elected."

When the fight is wholly done and the smoke shall have drifted away, the country will see Blaine, the fallen, and Conkling, the victor! It will be but poetic justice!

From Macon.

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly and at times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies had failed, we got Brewer's Lung Restorer and began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve, continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle for which she is indebted to Brewer's Lung Restorer.

R. W. BONNER, Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opium, morphine, bromine, or any poisonous substance. Send for circular of long list of wonderful cures.

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## A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the enclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about six years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS.

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a duty for me to state to you the benefits I have derived from the use of

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 72 years of age. Many inquiries have been made as to the cure in my case, and I tell them as I have here tried to tell you. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882.

Yours gratefully, HIRSH PHILLIPS.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Bores, Ringworms, Itchings, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 six bottles for \$5.

## OUT OF THE LAWS OF DEATH.

The gentleman who outlines his case below is a man considerably advanced in life, and is noted for his sterling integrity. His postoffice is Yatesville, Upson county, Ga. The following is

### MR. JOHN PEARSON'S STATEMENT.

In the spring of 1882 I was attacked with a very bad cough, which continued to grow worse until fall, when I got so weak that I could not get about. I tried a great many kinds of medicine but continued to grow worse. I was notified that I had consumption and would probably die. Dr. Halloway finally told me to try Brewer's Lung Restorer. They sent to Ward's Store and got a bottle and I commenced taking it right away. After taking two or three doses, I began to improve, and by the time I had used up one bottle I was able to get on my feet again. I am now in excellent health. I am confident that the Lung Restorer saved my life and my neighbors are of the same opinion. It is the best Lung Restorer ever made in my opinion. Dr. H. promised me that he would write to the manufacturers and tell them of the wonderful cure it made in my case.

Statement of Mr. Benj. F. Hearnrod. Early in November, 1881, while sewing on the machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrhages from her lungs and severe cough. Fever commenced, she could neither eat nor sleep, and in a few weeks she was reduced to a living skeleton. A leading physician told me that he had never seen such a case, and that she could not retain the most delicate food on her stomach. I then procured a bottle of Dr. Sullivan's Family Physician, to Dr. Halloway in consultation. They made a final examination of the patient and pronounced the case hopeless. Dr. Halloway then suggested the use of the Lung Restorer as a last resort. I sent for a bottle and gave her a dose. I found that it acted on her system, and on her second day after about the third dose, I began to notice some improvement in her condition. I continued the medicine regularly, and by the time she had taken two bottles, she was able to walk about the house. She is now in better health than she has enjoyed for several years. I believe that the Lung Restorer saved her life. We have a family of six children, some of them grown.

Mr. Hearnrod's postoffice is Yatesville, Upson county, Ga. He is a thoroughly reliable man in every particular.

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## MACHINERY.

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